

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid, which comprises:

subjecting the organic wastewater to an electrolytic oxidation treatment by vibrating the organic wastewater at a frequency of 10 cycles/sec to 100 cycles/sec; and

treating the organic wastewater with a microorganism,

wherein the aminopolycarboxylic acid is at least one selected from the group consisting of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 1,3-propylenediaminetetraacetic acid (PDTA) and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA).

2. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the electrolytic oxidation treatment is conducted by vibrating a vibrating plate dipped in the organic wastewater to thereby stir the organic wastewater at a high speed.

3. (Original) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 2, wherein the vibrating plate is a composite vibrating plate constituted by arranging a plurality of vibrating plate units.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, which comprises adjusting the pH of the organic wastewater at 6.5 to 11.0 to subject the adjusted organic wastewater to the electrolytic oxidation treatment.

6. (Canceled)

7. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the microorganism is a microorganism capable of decomposing a difficultly biodegradable compound.

8. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the organic wastewater having been subjected to the electrolytic oxidation treatment has an aminopolycarboxylic acid in an amount of 1.5 mmol/L or less, and is further subjected to the treatment with the microorganism.

9. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the microorganism is supported on a carrier.

10. (Original) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the aminopolycarboxylic acid is

present in form of an organic aminocarboxylic acid chelate with a metal ion.

11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the organic wastewater is an industrial wastewater discharged from a paper pulp industry, photographic industry, textile industry, plating industry or cosmetic industry, or is agricultural wastewater.

13. (Original) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid is a wastewater of electrolytic plating or non-electrolytic plating.

14. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the vibrating is performed at 15 cycles/sec to 80 cycles/sec.

15. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 1, wherein the vibrating is performed at 20 cycles/sec to 60 cycles/sec.

16. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an

aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 3, wherein the vibrating plate units have a gap of 1 to 200 mm.

17. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 3, wherein the vibrating plate units have a gap of 2 to 150 mm.

18. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 3, wherein the vibrating plate units have a gap of 3 to 100 mm.

19. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 2, wherein the vibrating plate has an area of one side of  $1/1000$  to  $1/5$  of a cross sectional area of an electrolytic oxidation tank.

20. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 2, wherein the vibrating plate has an area of one side of  $1/50$  to  $1/5$  of a cross sectional area of an electrolytic oxidation tank.

21. (Previously Presented) The method for treating an organic wastewater containing an aminopolycarboxylic acid as described in claim 2, wherein the vibrating plate is a metal plate

having a thickness of  $1/100$  to  $1/5$  of a longer side, or the vibrating plate is a resin plate having a thickness of  $1/50$  to  $1/5$  of the longer side.